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Brief history of the Newark Academy...

Newark, N.J.

1916

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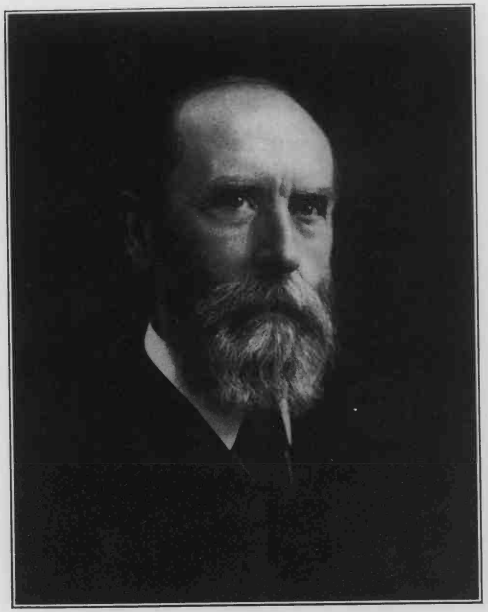
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NEWARK ACADEMY

1774 - 1792 - 1916

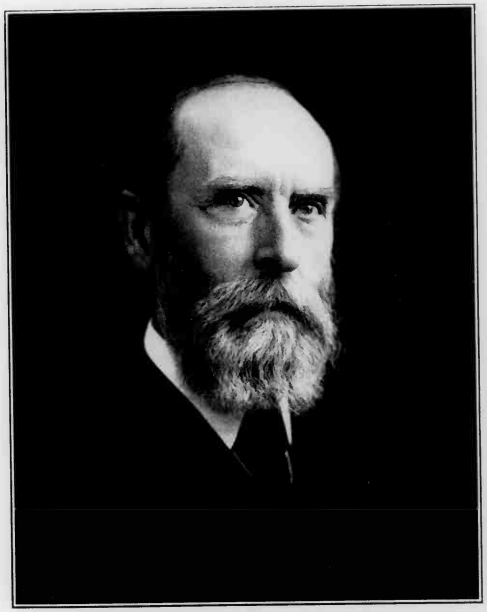
BY

WILSON FARRAND

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CELEBRATION OF
THE 250th ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDING OF NEWARK
MAY, 1916



SAMUEL ASHBEL FARRAND, Ph.D.
Head Master, 1859-1865 and 1875-1908



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THE 250th ANNIVERSARY OF THE
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MAY, 1916

N.R.N. Jersey 10112

FOR the celebration of the Centennial of the founding of the Newark Academy in 1892, Mr. William R. Weeks, at that time President of the Alumni Association, prepared a sketch of the history of the Academy, in regard to which he had for a long time been collecting data.

My father, Dr. Samuel A. Farrand, for many years had been investigating the early records and gathering material for a history of the school, two chapters of which had been completed at the time of his death in 1908.

The present sketch makes no pretense to originality. It is based on the investigations of Dr. Farrand and Mr. Weeks, and in compiling it free use has been made of the materials gathered by them. In some cases I have not hesitated to use their words.

It is my desire and intention, at some time in the not very remote future, to make this brief sketch the basis of a more complete and adequate history. The true history of the Academy, however, and the best record of its achievement is to be found in the list of the able and worthy men, whom for a century and a quarter it has been training and sending out to act as leaders in the civic and intellectual life of the community.

WILSON FARRAND.

THE NEWARK ACADEMY

THE FIRST SCHOOLS IN NEWARK

Newark was first settled in May, 1666.

The first school in New Jersey, in all probability, was established in Bergen in 1662, and was taught by Engelbert Steenhuysen. The first school in Newark began its work in 1676.

At a Town Meeting held in November, 1675, it was voted that:

"Item—The Town's Men have Liberty to see if they can find a competent Number of Schollars, and accommodations for a School Master, within this Town," and in the records of another meeting on the 7th of February following we read:

"Item—The Town hath consented that the Town's Men should perfect the Bargain with the School Master for the Year, upon Condition that he will come for this Year, and do his faithful, honest, and true Endeavor, to teach the Children or servants of those as have subscribed, the reading and writing of English, and also Arethmetick if they desire it; as much as they are capable to learn and he capable to teach them, within the Compass of this Year—nowise hindring but that he may make what bargain he please, with those as have not subscribed. It is voted, that the Town's Men have Liberty to compleat the Bargain with the School Master, they knowing the Town's Mind."

Under this authority John Catlin was employed, and became the first teacher in Newark. He appears to have been an active and public-spirited man, at one time holding the office of town attorney, and at another being chosen as one of the Town's Men.

The first school-house was probably the one known to be standing in 1714, a log house with a dirt floor, on the south side of Market Street near Halsey.

In 1746, Rev. Aaron Burr, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, established a classical school, which was very prosperous

and attained a wide reputation. It was later united with The College of New Jersey, which had been founded at Elizabeth, but which, upon the death of its first President, Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, was removed to Newark, Mr. Burr becoming its President. The College was removed to Princeton in 1756, and later became known as Princeton College. It was not, however, until 1896 that its title was officially changed to Princeton University.

THE FIRST ACADEMY IN NEWARK

At a town meeting held March 8, 1774, it was

"Voted, that a School house may be built on any of the Comon Land in Newark—and the particular Place shall be where a major Part of the Subscribers in Value shall appoint."

This action undoubtedly had reference to the organization of the Academy, which was then in progress. Unfortunately the records of this organization were lost, but it is known that sufficient money was subscribed by interested citizens, and a building erected.

This building stood near the south side of Washington Park, directly opposite the residence of the late Beach Vanderpool. It is described as, "a sightly and commodious stone edifice," two stories high, with dwelling rooms for the teacher and his family, besides accommodations for pupils who might desire to be lodged and boarded. Among the Trustees of the Academy were Rev. Alexander McWhorter, William Burnet, Esq., Caleb Camp, Esq., Jonathan Crane, and Alexander Eagles.

The following advertisement appeared in the **New York Journal or the General Advertiser,** of Nov. 24, 1774:

"Wanted immediately

At the Academy at Newark, in New-Jersey, an English school-master. None need apply but a person who can bring ample testimonials of his being capable of instructing youth, in the several branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and of his good character. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by applying to William Camp or Isaac Longworth at Newark."

In the Poets' Corner of the **New York Journal or the General Advertiser** for Jan. 12, 1775, we read:

"The following verses were spoken by a boy at the opening of the Academy at Newark, in New-Jersey, upon the fourth instant, addressed to the Gentlemen concerned in building that elegant structure:

AMIDST the ranks who try by different ways,
To purchase honors or to merit praise,
The GOD-LIKE MAN how rare! How few like YOU
Disinterested paths to fame pursue?
YOU who lavish'd sums (the fruits of peace)
To bless the present and succeeding race!
To sing your praise MY infant muse is weak,
But what SHE cannot, let **this** fabric speak;
Yet deign t' accept the tribute of my lay,
For thanks is all a poet has to pay.
O may your labors with success be crown'd,
And NEWARK still for lit'rature renown'd,
So shall fair science bless our happy land,
And in fame's roll, your names immortal stand.

Newark, 6th January, 1774." (1775)

At the Town Meeting held on March 14, 1775, it was:

"Voted unanimously, that One Acre and an half of Land in the Town Commons at the North End of the Town, may be taken up for the Use of the new Academy lately erected on s'd land. Voted, that Lewis Ogden Esq'r, William Camp, Isaac Ogden Esq., Capt. Anthony Rutgers, Joseph Hedden Jun'r, Samuel Hayes, and Joseph Alling, or any four of them be a Committee to lay out one Acre and an half of Land, for the Use of the Academy in such Manner as they shall think proper."

In the **New York Journal or the General Advertiser** for March 23, 1775, also in **Rivington's New York Gazetteer** for the same date, the following announcement appeared:

"The ACADEMY lately erected in a healthy part of the pleasant town of Newark in New Jersey, about eight miles from the city of New York, will on the third day of April next, be fit for the reception of the masters proper for the instruction of youth, and of such children as can with conveniency lodge and board therein. There will be taught the learned languages and several branches of Mathematicks. There will be also an English School for the teaching of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Bookkeeping in the usual and Italian Methods. Different rooms will be made use of for each branch of instruction; and such as choose may have their children taught the English tongue grammatically. The boys are separated from the girls in the English School. Those who can't board in the Academy, may have good lodging near the same in private families. The regulation and general direction of the instruction of the scholars will be under

the auspices of the Governors of the Academy, who will from time to time inspect the conduct of the several masters, and examine the improvements of their pupils in learning.

"Mr. William Haddon, one long experienced by several of the said governors to be well qualified to teach the learned Languages and the Mathematicks, will have the superintendency of the youth to be taught in those branches of learning, and Robert Allan and Son to have the care and keeping the schools for the instruction of Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, and Bookkeeping, who have discharged those trusts to the great satisfaction of their employers. As the intention of the benefactors and builders of this stately edifice, is for preparing youth to be useful members of the community, the greatest care will be taken not only to have them well instructed in the branches of learning which their parents respectively order, but also in the paths of virtue and morality: Care also will be taken that they attend public worship at the usual times of holding the same at the churches to which they belong, there being in the said town two churches, one the Church of England, and the other the Presbyterian; the ministers of which, for the time being, are always to be of the number of the said Governors, and it is hoped that they, with the other Governors, will give that attendance to the trust they have undertaken, as will answer the laudable end proposed, and give ample satisfaction to the parents and guardians of children sent to the said Academy.

Newark, 10th March, 1775.

N. B. The tuition money for teaching the learned Languages and branches of Mathematicks is £5. New York currency per annum. Reading the English Language 8 shillings per quarter. Reading and writing English 10 shillings per quarter. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick 12 shillings per quarter."

Newark at that time was a small village with less than 1,000 inhabitants, and it is strong evidence of their liberality and public spirit that they should from their limited means build, what was for that time, "a stately and commodious edifice" for their new Academy. They were proud of their school, and for a time its prosperity equalled their expectations. The War of the Revolution, however, broke out. Principal Haddon was an ardent Loyalist, and fled to New York for protection. Another teacher was procured and an attempt was made to continue the work of the school. It was finally given up, however, and the school found a new service in the cause of liberty, being used as a barracks,

guard-house, and hospital for American troops. On the night of January 25, 1780, it was burned to the ground by a raiding party of British from New York.

The following account of this episode is copied from the **New Jersey Journal** of February 2, 1780:

"The same night another party of the enemy, consisting of drafts from the different regiments stationed in New York, passed over the North River in sleighs, to Powle's Hook; from thence through Bergen, the nearest way to Newark. They entered the town in three divisions, and proceeded to the academy, where they surprised and took about fifteen men, being all the troops that were on duty in the town—a lieutenant, notwithstanding he was twice a prisoner with the enemy, by his vigilance effected his escape. They then set fire to the academy, which they consumed, during which time a party was detached to several of the inhabitants' houses, which they rifled of the most valuable effects; that which was not portable they destroyed. They took off Justice Hedden and Robert Neil, Jun., two of the inhabitants. The former gentleman was taken out of his bed, and without any of his clothes on except his shirt and a pair of stockings, carried off, notwithstanding the strongest solicitations of Mrs. Hedden to the officers, for permission for her husband to dress himself. She received two wounds with a bayonet, one in the face, the other in the breast.

"They continued in town about fifteen or eighteen minutes. A few militia being hastily collected, pursued their rear, by which means five of the enemy fell into their hands. Two of them died a short time after from the intense cold. Justice Hedden is so frost-bitten, that it is thought he will lose both his legs."

For twelve years there was no Academy in Newark, and so far as the records show no school was maintained.

THE NEWARK ACADEMY

On November 30, 1791, a meeting was held at Gifford's Tavern, at which Rev. Dr. Alexander McWhorter, Rev. Uzal Ogden and Mr. John Burnet were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for rebuilding the old Academy, or erecting a new one. Articles of association were signed, in which it was declared to be "the duty, interest and honor of the town to promote the education of youth by erecting a large and convenient Academy for teaching English, the learned Languages, and Arts and Sciences."

The original subscription list, written on parchment, is still in the possession of the Academy Trustees.

At a meeting held February 3, 1792, Isaac Gouverneur was chosen President of the Association; Rev. Uzal Ogden, Secretary; and Rev. Dr. Alexander McWhorter, Rev. Uzal Ogden, Isaac Gouverneur, William P. Smith, Abraham Ogden, Samuel Hay, Moses Ogden, Philip Kearney and Dr. Uzal Johnson, Standing Committee.

At a meeting of the standing committee, held February 3, 1792, the size and style of the building were agreed upon, and Rev. Dr. McWhorter, Rev. Mr. Ogden, Abraham Ogden, Philip Kearny and Elisha Boudinot were appointed a committee to obtain further donations.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held on the 8th of February, 1792, a general constitution was agreed upon and adopted. Two articles of this constitution are of permanent interest, and are as follows:

Article I. All the subscribers to the building shall be considered as sole proprietors in common of the Academy, and shall hold their interest in it, and in all property now pertaining, or that shall hereafter pertain to it, in proportion to the amount of their respective subscriptions; and they shall be known by the name and stile of The Proprietors of the Academy in Newark. The deed for the land on which the building shall stand, shall be made to them as Tenants in Common, and not as Joint Tenants, to be had and holden to them and their assigns for the uses and purposes hereinafter expressed, and for no other purpose whatever.

IX. The lot and land purchased by the proprietors, and the building which shall be erected thereon, with all the property which may hereafter pertain to the institution, shall never be appropriated to any uses or purposes but for the education of youth, in the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, and in Arts and Sciences, and for the support and accommodation of Tutors and Masters, except the third story of the Academy, which will be the property of the fraternity of Free Masons, they complying with the terms proposed and agreed on.

It is evident that the committee having in charge the erection of the new building thought that they were the legitimate successors of those who governed the former school which was destroyed by the British, for, on September 26, 1792, they

"Resolved, that the Rev. Doctor McWhorter, the Rev. Mr.

Ogden, Judge Smith, Mr. Abm. Ogden and Mr. Boudinot be a Committee to thank the Hon. Elias Boudinot and the Hon. Abraham Clark for their services in endeavouring to obtain of Congress an Indemnification for the Academy in this Town, burnt by the British Troops, and also to transmit to those Gentlemen Documents respecting the Expences of said Building and its being burnt as aforesaid because it was occupied as a Guard House by the American Troops."

At the close of the Revolution many such claims for indemnity were made by institutions and individuals whose property had been destroyed by the British. None of these were granted, and the claim of the Academy proved as fruitless as did the others. The episode clearly shows, however, that, while there is no record of any corporate connection between the two institutions, the founders of the Newark Academy regarded themselves as the direct successors of the men who had built the first Aademy in 1774. Rev. Dr. McWhorter who was a leading spirit in the establishment of the new Academy appears to be the only one who had been a Governor of the first school, a circumstance which is probably explained by the fact that several of the first board are known to have been Loyalists, and had either left Newark, or no longer occupied positions of influence in the community.

On April 13, 1793, Abraham Ogden and Elisha Boudinot were appointed a committee "to petition the Legislature of the State to grant a Lottery to raise a sum not exceeding 800 pounds for the benefit of the Academy," and on June 22 the committee reported that the Legislature had granted the lottery. Isaac Gouverneur, Abraham Ogden, Elisha Boudinot, William Burnet and Col. John N. Cumming were appointed managers, and were each required to give security to the extent of $8,000.

The records of the Academy show that the lottery was carried out and duly drawn, but do not state the amount of money that was secured by this means.

The site selected for the new building was on the west side of Broad Street, at what is now the corner of Academy Street, at present occupied by the Post Office. The plot was purchased September 3, 1792, in the names of the Trustees as individuals, and they failed to convey it to the institution. It stood in their names until 1821, when the legislature passed an act vesting the title in "The Trustees of Newark Academy," subject to the right or claim of any person or persons derived from said trustees.

This proviso referred to the rights in the building of St.

John's Lodge. The Lodge and its members had contributed liberally to the building fund, in consideration of which it was to have the use forever of the third story. This relation later led to situations that were both serious and amusing.

The work of erecting the building was begun early in the spring of 1792, although the deed to the lot was not obtained until the following September. The building, which was of brick, and three stories high, extended sixty-six feet in front on Broad Street, and was thirty-four feet in depth. At a later date a two-story extension was added at the north end.

The cornerstone was laid with Masonic ceremonies on June 25, 1792, the exercises being conducted by Gen. John N. Cumming, one of the Governors of the Academy and Worshipful Master of the Lodge. The corner stone was a slab of brown stone, about a foot thick, four and a half feet long and two feet wide. When the building was torn down in 1856, the stone was removed to the new Academy grounds on High Street. There, with its inscription underneath, it served for many years as a step at the side door, trodden on by hundreds of school boys without a suspicion of its historic character. When the new gymnasium was built in 1887, the old corner stone was discovered, cleaned and placed in the wall of the building.

The inscription, rudely carved in Roman letters, is still decipherable, and is as follows:

Auspicante DEO
Aedificii
Literarum Architectonicaeq.
Fautoribus dicati
sub auspiciis
GEORGII WASHINGTON
Americae Foederatae Praesidis
Patris Patriae Amatissimi
(Gulielmo Patterson
Neo Caesariae tunc Gubernatore)
Curatores Academiae
(Plaudente ingenti Ordinis
Architectonici frequentia)
Lapidem hunc primum
Solenniter Posuerunt
Die XXV Junii
Anno Salutis MDCCXCII
Aerae Aechitectonicae
I I CCXCII

THE OLD ACADEMY
at the corner of Broad and Academy Streets

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GEORGII WASHINGTON
Americae Foederatae Praesidis
Patris Patriae Amatissimi
(Gulielmo Patterson
Neo Caesariae tunc Gubernatore)
Curatores Academiae
(Plaudente ingenti Ordinis
Architectonici frequentia)
Lapidem hunc primum
Solenniter Posuerunt
Die XXV Junii
Anno Salutis MDCCXCII
Aerae Aechitectonicae
I I CCXCII

THE OLD ACADEMY
at the corner of Broad and Academy Streets

Translated, it reads:

By the blessing of God,
Under the auspicious Government of
George Washington,
The beloved Father of his Country,
President of the United States of America,
(and William Patterson,
Governor of New Jersey,)
The Governors of the Academy,
(amidst the acclamations
of a large concourse of Freemasons,)
Laid the Foundation Stone
of this building,
Dedicated to the Patrons of
Literature and Freemasonry,
On the 25th day of June,
In the year of Our Lord 1792
And of the Aera of Freemasonry, 5792.

It is said that the inscription was first written in English, and then translated into Latin by Judge William Peartree Smith.

School work was begun without waiting for the completion of the building. At a meeting of the "Governors of the Academy in Newark," on May 7, 1792, present Isaac Gouverneur, Esqr., Prest., Rev. Dr. McWhorter, Rev. Uzal Ogden, Hon. Judge Smith, Abraham Ogden, Esqr., Thomas Bennet, Esqr., Mr. Philip Kearney, John N. Cumming, Esq'r., and Elisha Boudinot, Esqr., it was resolved, "that Mr. James Moffert, of Scotland, be invited to take the charge of this academy, for at least three years, with a salary of eighty-five guineas per annum, but that, previous to his entrance in office, he shall give satisfaction to the governors of this seminary of his abilities properly to discharge the duties of his function."

It was also resolved, "that if the moneys of the academy, arising from tuition, shall be more than the sum of eighty-five guineas, thus annually to be raised him, he shall be entitled to receive the surplus."

There is no further mention of Mr. Moffert, and we are left to infer either that he failed to "give satisfaction of his abilities," or that he declined the munificent offer.

At the same meeting, it was further resolved, "that Mr. Jonathan Baldwin take the charge of the academy for the quar-

ter of the year next ensuing." Thus it appears that Mr. Jonathan Baldwin was the first teacher in the Academy.

Where the school was held while the new building was in course of erection is uncertain, as well as when the new building was first used for school purposes.

On December 28, 1792, it was "Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Ogden engage a house (to teach in) of James V. Pool, for one quarter, for 30 shillings, and engage some carpenter employed at the academy to make suitable benches and tables for said room at the expense of the academy."

On April 13, 1793, it was "Agreed that fifty shillings per quarter for the present be paid to Josiah Jones for his work shop for a room to accommodate the scholars of the Academy."

On June 24, 1793, the governors of the Academy engaged Mr. John Penman, as a teacher of the French language, to teach (for the present) in the Court House, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the morning."

St. John's Lodge Room on the third floor was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, June 16, 1795, and the Academy records show that on November 3 of the same year Rev. Mr. Ogden was authorized to raise money to finish "another room" in the Academy, so that it is evident that the new building was in use by 1795.

An interesting side light on the methods employed to raise money is given in the statement in the records that on March 30, 1795, it was "Agreed that Rev. Mr. Ogden be empowered to sell the negro man James given by Mr. Watts for as much money as he will sell for," and, that on May 8, 1795, he reported that he had "sold Negro James to Mr. Moses Ogden for 40 pounds payable in two months."

It is also mentioned in the minutes of August 27, 1796, that a Mr. Mitchell was engaged to teach dancing.

The Academy was incorporated, April 29, 1795, under the act entitled "An act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning," and Rev. Dr. Alexander McWhorter, Rev. Uzal Ogden, Judge William Peartree Smith, Judge Elisha Boudinot, Samuel Ogden, Abraham Ogden and Gen. John N. Cumming were elected trustees. The certificate of incorporation was filed June 6, 1795.

Isaac Gouverneur had died shortly before this, and Rev. Dr. McWhorter was elected president of the board of trustees. Upon the death of Dr. McWhorter, Elisha Boudinot was chosen by the board, May 14, 1808, as president.

From a set of rules issued by the Trustees in 1797, it appears that the school hours were from eight to twelve in the morning, and from two to five in the afternoon, six days in the week. There were two vacations in the year of three weeks each, one beginning on the third Monday in April, and the other on the third Monday in September.

The rates of tuition were as follows: "for the Latin and Greek languages, four dollars per quarter, and two dollars entrance; for the French Language, four dollars and sixty-seven cents per quarter, and two dollars entrance; for Geography or the Mathematics, four dollars per quarter; for any Pupils who may be taught English Writing and Arithmetic by the teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages, or the teacher of Geography or the Mathematics, two dollars and one half of a dollar per quarter; and for teaching Reading, Writing and Arithmetic in the English School, two dollars per quarter."

There were many changes of teachers in the early years. The first to serve for any length of time was Thomas Findlay, who was appointed May 16, 1796. He remained as a teacher until 1809, although he was superseded as Head Master by Rev. William Woodbridge in 1802. The departments of Latin and Greek remained under the control of Mr. Findlay, and were maintained separately from the other departments.

In 1802 the Trustees advertised that they and several Gentlemen of the Town, "having taken into consideration the high importance of Female Education," had agreed to establish a Female Academy and Boarding School, and that they had engaged Reverend William Woodbridge, "a Gentleman of very amiable Character," to take charge of this "Seminary and Boarding School." Mr. Woodbridge was offered the use of the rear land, free of rent, on which to erect a building. "A spacious and convenient brick house, for the accommodation of the young ladies with the preceptor's family, was, soon after, erected adjoining the Academy."

The advertisement stated that:

"In this Seminary shall be taught; The first principles of the English Language, and plain sewing, for three dollars per quarter. The fine branches of Needle Work, the English Language grammatically, Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Composition, History, and the use of the Globes for five dollars per quarter. The French Language for five dollars per quarter. Drawing, vocal and instrumental Music on reasonable terms."

It was also added that particular attention would be "paid

to the manners, decency of dress, as well as the morals of Pupils."

From 1802 to 1809 the boys and girls were taught together, but it was then thought wise to place them in separate departments and under different instructors.

On August 9, 1809, Rev. Samuel Whelpley of Morristown was invited to take charge of the boys, and Rev. Timothy Alden of the girls.

The announcement stated that:

"Both sexes are taught in different apartments, under the same roof, yet they enter the academy on different streets, and all intercourse is precluded."

Mr. Alden published quarterly catalogues, and these give many interesting details of the work of the young ladies in the Newark Academy. For example, we learn that "each pupil ranks in her respective class, gradually rising according to the merit of her performance. The head of each class receives, every Saturday, an honorary certificate, and goes to the foot of her class, in order again to arrive at the same elevation."

We are told that much time was spent in learning and reciting memoriter select passages. Twenty duodecimo lines were called a lesson. "Those young ladies who learn and recite with such correctness as to need very little or no prompting, of the first-class twenty, of the second class fifteen, of the third class twelve, and of the fourth class nine such lessons, in the course of the week, besides devoting a proper attention to the other exercises of the academy, are considered as particularly meritorious, and receive a certificate of approbation and applause."

Mason on Self Knowledge appears to have been a favorite book for this kind of work, and one of the quarterly catalogues announces that:

"Miss Harriet Holden, Miss Catharine Gouverneur Ogden, miss Amelia Maria Smith, and miss Emma Whitehead have repeated memoriter, select passages of the first part, and the whole of the second and third parts of this work amounting to more than three thousand lines."

In another place it is announced that:

"Since the commencement of the present year, miss Elizabeth Pintard Boudinot, in addition to a variety of other exercises, has repeated memoriter, the whole of professor MacKean's Sacred Extracts, a duodecimo volume, consisting of four hundred and sixty pages."

Embroidery, needle work, and painting were regarded as very important, and the quarterly catalogues solemnly recount the various articles embroidered or painted by the pupils.

One of these same quarterly catalogues also records that:

"Miss Elizabeth Pintard Boudinot and miss Ann Julia Stockton have carefully performed various examples under as many rules in arithmetick as are deemed expedient in the education of a young lady."

From this time until 1855 few details of the academic work of the school have come down to us, but the records of the Trustees show that there were frequent changes of teachers, and apparently there was little stability of organization.

From an advertisement published in the "Newark Advertiser" of January 2, 1835, we learn that the school year had apparently been reduced to forty-four weeks, and that the tuition for English subjects was $20 a year, and for Latin, Greek, Geometry, Astronomy, Criticism, Philosophy, etc., $28 a year. It was also announced that an Evening School would be opened in the Academy for the benefit of Young Gentlemen in Newark who might wish to avail themselves of such an opportunity for improvement. The advertisement is signed by Caleb Abbott, who appears to have been the principal of the school.

A circular issued in 1844 gives the names of Isaac Harrington and Marcius Willson, A.M., as Associate Principals. It announces that "There will be a vacation of six weeks in July and August: (term commencing the first Monday in September:) a vacation of one week at the Holydays, and one week in the latter part of April." The terms for board and tuition were $200 a year. For tuition alone the charge in the Elementary classes was $24, in the Junior $32, and in the Senior classes $40 a year. Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting were each $3 a quarter extra, and there were additional charges for stationery, as well as for fuel during the winter season.

The sharing of ownership with St. John's Lodge did not prove an entirely serene partnership, and from time to time controversies arose over repairs to different parts of the building, the Academy trustees declining to repair the roof, because their part of the building was dry, and the Lodge refusing to repair the front stoop, claiming that it did not inconvenience their members.

On October 4, 1843, the Academy trustees solemnly resolved, "That, in the opinion of the Board, the ownership of the fourth (third) story of the Academy not being in us, but hav-

ing been conveyed to the Society of Freemasons, it is not incumbent on this Board in any manner to repair the same, and that the Board do therefore decline to accede to the proposition of the Masonic Society that one-half of the expense of a new roof be borne by us."

There was also a good deal of controversy caused by the permission given Rev. Mr. Woodbridge in 1802 to erect a dwelling house in the rear of the Academy for the use of female boarders. Most of the money for the erection of this building was contributed by certain friends of the Academy. These "Associates" as they called themselves claimed to own the house, and it was not until 1846 that the conflicting claims were finally adjusted.

One of the rooms in the Academy building was occupied, from 1828 to 1836, by the Newark Mechanics' Association, for the purposes of holding lectures and maintaining a circulating library.

April 26, 1836, the Common Council of the City was given permission, with the consent of St. John's Lodge, to use the lodge room for its meetings.

Apparently there was no objection to such a use of the Academy building, but its use for religious purposes seems to have been sternly suppressed, for on April 4, 1831, the Trustees having been informed that the Mechanics' Association had allowed the Episcopalians to use its room for religious purposes, voted that the Episcopalians must quit at once. That this was not due to sectarian prejudice is shown by the fact that when on February 7, 1838, Rev. Dr. William R. Weeks applied to the trustees for the temporary use of a room, for the Fourth Presbyterian Church, for religious worship, he was notified that the board could not extend to him more courtesy than had been shown to the Episcopalians seven years before.

The differences between St. John's Lodge and the Academy finally led the authorities of the two organizations to decide that it would be wise to dissolve the partnership. In January, 1855, the Lodge agreed to accept $10,000 for its rights in the building, and in the following May the Trustees of the Academy executed a deed to the United States of America for $50,000, conveying a plot 114 feet on Broad Street, and 140 feet on Academy Street. The Academy retained a plot in the rear of this on Academy Street, of 52 feet front and 114 feet deep, which was sold to the First Baptist Church in May, 1858,

for $6,000, and later sold by the Church to the United States Government.

By an act of the legislature approved March 29, 1855, the Academy was re-incorporated by the name of the "Trustees of Newark Academy." An act passed at about the same time authorized the Trustees to sell the property, to give legal title thereto, and to use the proceeds for the purposes specified in the original charter and subject to its limitations and restrictions.

No school was maintained by the Academy from April, 1855, to September, 1857.

On April 20, 1857, the Academy purchased for $18,000 the property of the Wesleyan Institute at the corner of High and William Streets.

Rev. Frederic A. Adams, of Massachusetts, who had been teaching in Orange for a few years, was engaged to be the principal of the new Academy, which was opened September 20th, 1857, for youth of both sexes.

On June 16, 1859, Mr. Adams resigned the office of principal.

On July 8, 1859, the trustees "Resolved, That it is considered expedient for the welfare of the Institution that it be confined to the instruction of male pupils."

On July 9, 1859, Mr. Samuel A. Farrand, Principal of the Trenton Academy, was appointed principal.

The school opened September 5, 1859, with 20 pupils, under Mr. Samuel A. Farrand as principal, Mr. Henry H. Stout first assistant and Mr. Jacob Wilson second assistant.

On February 7, 1860, Mr. Laban Dennis was engaged as first assistant, in place of Mr. Stout.

The school year closed July 3, 1860, with 67 names on the roll.

A military company was organized, in the fall of the year 1862, to which most of the Academy pupils belonged, and a uniform was adopted, of gray cloth, with black braid trimmings, and the letters N. A. C., "Newark Academy Cadets," on the front of the cap.

The cadets were drilled by one of the assistant teachers, Mr. Montgomery R. Hooper. It is said that when the cadets were first organized, all of the members but one were measured to determine their places in the line. To that one Mr. Hooper said, "You may go up head, Leslie, we won't measure you," and there was no dispute as to his right to the head of the line. The cadet referred to was the late Dr. Leslie D. Ward.

In 1865, Mr. Farrand resigned his position as principal to establish a school in New York, leaving the Academy in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

He was succeeded by Mr. Caleb M. Harrison, State Superintendent of Public Schools, who took charge in September, 1865.

In 1869, the Trustees appointed Mr. Harrison, Mr. Charles M. Davis, and Major Edward R. Hopkins, a graduate of West Point, to conduct the school as Associate Principals.

In 1870, Mr. Harrison resigned, and the school continued under the charge of Mr. Davis and Major Hopkins until 1875.

In that year Mr., now Dr., Farrand was again appointed Principal, and under his direction the school was entirely reorganized. He remained as Head Master until his death in November, 1908, although for several years before that he had done little active work, and his connection with the school had become largely advisory.

In March, 1887, his son, Wilson Farrand, was appointed Master in the Academy. In 1889 he became Associate Head Master, and in 1901, Head Master holding that office jointly with his father, and gradually assuming full control of the school.

In 1887, an extension was built at the north end of the Academy, containing a gymnasium, which at the time was regarded as the largest and best equipped in the state. The Academy was one of the first schools in the country to make physical training a regular part of the curriculum, and since that time it has been an important and characteristic part of its work.

In 1895, a large extension was erected at the rear of the main building, containing a study room for the upper forms, an assembly room, laboratories and recitation rooms. In the same year the Pinneo property, adjoining the Academy grounds on the south, was purchased and added to the school playground.

In 1906, gifts of Alumni and friends purchased a plot of ground at Orange and First Streets. This plot, on high ground overlooking Branch Brook Park, has since been used by the Academy as an Athletic Field, and is intended to be the site of the school itself. A movement is now on foot to raise funds, and as soon as a sufficient sum has been secured to insure the erection of a new building, without encroaching on the instruction department and the salary list, the work will be begun. It is hoped that the building may be completed and the removal accomplished in the year 1918.

MSH # 20958

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TITLE